THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1773. THE [NUMBER 1593.

NEW-YORK [illegible]OURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

☞ PRINTED AND PUBLIS[illegible] BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 29th of April 1773
Flour at 21*ſ*. 6*d*. per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 8 oz. for 4 Coppers. Ditto of Do. to weigh 0 12 — for 2 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	7ſ	6	Beef per Barrel	55ſ	0d
Flour——	19		Pork	£.4	0
Brown Bread	20		Salt	2/3 to 2	6
Weſt-India Rum	3	8	[illegible] Tea	4	6
New-England do.	2	6	[illegible] per Doz.	27	0
Muſcovado Sugar	54	0	[illegible] Wax	2	2
Single refin'd ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Corn per Buſh.	3	6
Molaſſes	1	11	Wood	28 to 30	3

High-Water at New-Y[illegible] Sun's Riſing and Setting, [illegible] next.

	☽'s Age.	High Water		ſets ☉ M.	H.
Thurſday	26	[illegible]	4	36 before	8
Friday	27	[illegible]	4	36	8
Saturday	28	[illegible]	4	37	8
Sunday	29	[illegible]	4	37	8
Monday	●	[illegible]	4	38	8
Tueſday	1	[illegible]	4	39	8
Wedneſday	2	11	4	40	8

New ● next Monday.

Days 14 Hours 34 the 25th.

BOSTON, June 22.

Anſwer of the Houſe to the Governor's Meſſage of the 21ſt inſtant.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Houſe have maturely conſidered your Meſſage of the 21ſt inſtant, and fully apprehend that had we not paſſed and cauſed to be publiſhed the Votes and Reſolves upon the letters referred to in your meſſage, we ſhould have betrayed a total want of a proper attention, not only to the honour and reputation of the province, but the true intereſt of our conſtituents, however unparallelled and injurious your Excellency is pleaſed to repreſent them; and can aſſure your Excellency that this houſe came poſſeſſed of thoſe letters in a manner truly honourable.—Had your Excellency duly conſidered that thoſe letters contained matters of a very extraordinary nature, and that we have already paſſed upon divers matters of a public as well as a private nature, you would have judged it needleſs to have reminded us that we are near the cloſe of the fourth week of the ſeſſion; we are however anſwerable to none but our conſtituents for the time we ſpend in doing the part of public buſineſs which they have choſen us to tranſact, and are clearly of opinion that we are at preſent the ſole judges of the time that is neceſſary for us to take in deliberating and determining upon all matters that may properly come under our conſideration.

COPIES of LETTERS, *ſent to* Great-Britain, *by his Excellency* Thomas Hutchinſon, *the Hon.* Andrew Oliver, *&c. &c. of* Boſton.

(Continued from our laſt)

Boſton, 4th October, 1768.

DEAR SIR,

I WAS abſent upon one of our circuits when Mr. Byles arrived. Since my return I have received from him your obliging letter of the 31ſt July. I never dared to think what the reſentment of the nation would be upon Hollowell's arrival. It is not ſtrange that meaſures ſhould be immediately taken to reduce the colonies to their former ſtate of government and order, but that the national funds ſhould be effected by it, is to me a little myſterious and ſurpriſing. Principles of government abſurd enough, ſpread through all the colonies; but I cannot think that in any colony, people of any conſideration have ever been ſo mad as to think of a revolt. Many of the common people have been in a frenzy, and talked of dying in defence of their liberties, and have ſpoke and printed what is highly criminal, and too many of rank above the vulgar, and ſome *in public poſts* have countenanced and encouraged them until they increaſed ſo much in their numbers and in their opinion of their importance, as to ſubmit to government no further than they thought proper. The legiſlative powers have been influenced by them, and the executive powers intirely loſt their force. There has been continual danger of mobs and inſurrections, but they would have ſpent all their force within ourſelves, the officers of the crown and ſome of the few friends who dared to ſtand by them, poſſibly might have been knocked in the head, and ſome ſuch fatal event would [illegible] have brought the people to their [illegible]. For four or five weeks paſt the diſtemper has been growing, and I confeſs [illegible] without ſome apprehenſions for myſelf, but my friends have had more for me, and I have had repeated and frequent notices from them from different quarters, *one of the laſt I will incloſe to you.** In this ſtate of things there was no ſecurity but quitting my poſt, which nothing but the laſt extremity would juſtify. As chief juſtice for two years after our firſt diſorders I kept the grand juries tolerably well to their duty. The laſt ſpring there had been ſeveral riots, and a moſt infamous libel had been publiſhed in one of the papers, which I enlarged upon, and the grand jury had determined to make preſentments, but the Attorney-general not attending them the firſt day, Otis and his creatures who were alarmed and frightened, exerted themſelves the next day and prevailed upon ſo many of the jury to change their voices, that there was not a ſufficient number left to find a bill. They have been ever ſince more enraged againſt me than ever. At the deſire of the governor I committed to writing the charge while it lay in my memory, and as I have no further uſe for it I will incloſe it as it may give you ſome idea of our judicatories.

Whilſt we were in this ſtate, news came of two regiments being ordered from Halifax, and ſoon after two more from Ireland. The minds of the people were more and more agitated, broad hints were given that the troops ſhould never land, a barrel of tar was placed upon the beacon, in the night to be fired, to bring in the country when the troops appeared, and all the authority of the government was not ſtrong enough to remove it. The town of Boſton met and paſſed a number of weak but very criminal votes; and as the governor declined calling an aſſembly, they ſent circular letters to all the towns and diſtricts, to ſend a perſon each, that there might be a general conſultation at ſo extraordinary a criſis. They met and ſpent a week, made themſelves ridiculous, and then diſſolved themſelves, after a meſſage or two to the governor which he refuſed to receive; a petition to the King, which I dare ſay *their agent* will never be allowed to preſent, and a reſult which they have publiſhed, ill-natured and impotent.

In this confuſion the troops from Halifax arrived. I never was much afraid of the people's taking arms, but I was apprehenſive of violence from the mob, it being their laſt chance before the troops could land. As the proſpect of revenge became more certain their courage abated in proportion. Two regiments are landed, but a new grievance is now raiſed. The troops are by act of parliament to be quartered no where elſe but in the barracks until they are full. There are barracks enough at the caſtle to hold both regiments. It is therefore againſt the act to bring any of them into town. This was ſtarted by the council in their anſwer to the governor, which, to make themſelves popular, they in an unprecedented way publiſhed and have alarmed all the province; for although none but the moſt contracted minds could put ſuch a conſtruction upon the act, yet after this declaration of the council, nine tenths of the people ſuppoſe it juſt. I wiſh the act had been better expreſſed, but it is abſurd to ſuppoſe that the parliament intended to take from the King the direction of his forces by confining them to a place where any of the colonies might think fit to build barracks. It is beſides ungrateful, for it is known to many that this proviſion was brought into the bill after it had been framed without it, from meer favour to the colonies. I hear the commander in chief has provided barracks or quarters, but a doubt ſtill remains with ſome of the council, whether they are to furniſh the articles required, unleſs the men are in the province barracks, and they are to determine upon it to day.

The government has been ſo long in the hands of the populace that it muſt come out of them by degrees, at leaſt it will be a work of time to bring the people back to juſt notions of the nature of government.

Mr. Pepperrell, a young gentleman of good character, and grandſon and principal heir to the late Sir William Pepperrell, being bound to London, I ſhall deliver this letter to him, as it will be too bulky for poſtage, and deſire him to wait upon you with it.

I am with great eſteem, Sir,
Your moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant,
THO. HUTCHINSON.

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* *See the following letter.*

SIR,

THE great eſteem I have for you in every point of light, perhaps renders my fears and doubts for the ſafety of your perſon greater than they ought to be; however if that is an error it certainly reſults from true friendſhip, naturally jealous. Laſt night I was informed by a gentleman of my acquaintance, who had his information from one intimate with and knowing to the infernal purpoſes of the ſons of liberty as they falſely ſtile themſelves, that he verily believed, from the terrible threats and menaces by thoſe Catalines againſt you, that your life is greatly in danger. This informant I know is under obligations to you, and is a man of veracity. He expreſſed himſelf with concern for you, and the gentleman acquainting me with this horrid circumſtance, aſſured me he was very uneaſy till you had notice. I ſhould have done myſelf the honour of waiting on you, but am neceſſarily prevented. The duty I owed to you as a friend, and to the public as a member of ſociety, would not ſuffer me to reſt till I had put your honour upon your guard; for though this may be a falſe alarm, nothing would have given me greater pain, if any accident had happened, and I had been ſilent. If poſſible I will ſee you to-morrow, and let you know further into this black affair. And am with the ſincereſt friendſhip and reſpect, your honour's moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,

ROB. AUCHMUTY.

To the Hon. Thomas Hutchinſon.
Sept. 14, 1768.

Boſton, 10th December, 1768.

DEAR SIR,

I AM juſt now informed that a number of the council, perhaps 8 or 10, who live in and near this town, have met together and agreed upon a long addreſs or petiton to parliament, and that it will be ſent by this ſhip to Mr. Bollan to be preſented. Mr. Danforth who is preſident of the council, told the governor upon inquiry, that it was ſent to him to ſign, and he ſuppoſed the reſt of the council who had met together would ſign after him in order, but he had ſince found that they had wrote over his name *by order of council*, which makes it appear to be an act of council. This may be a low piece of cunning in him, but be it as it may, it is proper it ſhould be known, that the whole is no more than the doings of a part of the council only, although even that is not very material, ſince, if they had all been preſent, without the governor's ſummons, the meeting would have been irregular and unconſtitutional, and ought to be diſcountenanced and cenſured. I ſuppoſe there is no inſtance of the privy council's meeting and doing buſineſs without the King's preſence or ſpecial direction, except in committees upon ſuch buſineſs as by his Majeſty's order has been referred to them by an act of council, and I have known no inſtance here without the governor, until within this three or four months paſt.

I thought it very neceſſary the circumſtances of this proceeding ſhould be known, though if there be no neceſſity for it, I think it would be beſt it ſhould not be known that the intelligence comes from me. I am with great regard, Sir, your moſt humble and obedient ſervant,

THO. HUTCHINSON.

Boſton, 20th January, 1769.

DEAR SIR,

YOU have laid me under very great obligations by the very clear and full account of proceedings in parliament, which I received from you by Capt. Scott. You have alſo done much ſervice to the people of the province. For a day or two after the ſhip arrived, the enemies of government gave out that their friends in parliament were increaſing, and all things would be ſoon on the old footing; in other words that all acts impoſing duties would be repealed, the commiſſioners board diſſolved, the cuſtoms put on the old footing, and *illicit* trade be carried on with little or no hazard. It was very fortunate that I had it in my power to prevent ſuch a falſe repreſentation from ſpreading through the province. I have been very cautious of uſing your name, but I have been very free in publiſhing abroad the ſubſtance of your letter, and declaring that I had my intelligence from the beſt authority, and have in a great meaſure defeated the ill deſign in raiſing and attempting to ſpread ſo groundleſs a report. What marks of reſentment the parliament will ſhow, whether they will be upon the province in general or particular perſons, is extremely uncertain, but that they will be placed ſomewhere is moſt certain, and I add, becauſe *I think it ought to be ſo*, that thoſe who have been moſt ſteady in preſerving the conſtitution and oppoſing the licentiouſneſs of ſuch as call themſelves ſons of liberty will certainly meet with favour and encouragement.

This is moſt certainly a criſis. I really wiſh that there may not have been the leaſt degree of ſeverity beyond what is abſolutely neceſſary to maintain, I think I may ſay to you the *dependance*, which a colony ought to have upon a parent ſtate; but if no meaſures ſhall have been taken to ſecure this dependance, or nothing more than ſome declaratory acts or reſolves, *it is all over with us*. The friends of government will be utterly diſheartned, and the friends of anarchy will be afraid of nothing, be it ever ſo extravagant.

The laſt veſſel from London had a quick paſſage. We expect to be in ſuſpenſe for the three or four next weeks, and then to hear our fate. I never think of the meaſures neceſſary for the peace and good order of the colonies without pain. There muſt be an abridgment of what are called Engliſh liberties. I relieve myſelf by conſidering that in a remove from the ſtate of nature to the moſt perfect ſtate of government, there muſt be a great reſtraint of natural liberty. I doubt whether it is poſſible to project a ſyſtem of government in which a colony 3000 miles diſtant from the parent ſtate ſhall enjoy all the liberty of the parent ſtate. I am certain I have never yet ſeen the projection. I wiſh the good of the colony when I wiſh to ſee ſome further reſtraint of liberty, rather than the connexion with the parent ſtate ſhould be broken; for I am ſure ſuch a breach muſt prove the ruin of the colony. Pardon me this excurſion, it really proceeds from the ſtate of mind into which our perplexed affairs often throws me.

I have the honour to be with very great eſteem, Sir, your moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant,

THO. HUTCHINSON.

Boſton, October 20, 1769.

DEAR SIR,

I Thank you for your laſt favour of July 18th. I fancy in my laſt to you about two months ago I have anſwered the greateſt part of it.

My opinion upon the combination of the merchants, I gave you very fully. How long they will be able to continue them if parliament ſhould not interpoſe is uncertain. In moſt articles they may another year, and you run the riſque of their ſubſtituting when they are put to their ſhifts, ſomething of their own in the place of what they uſed to have from you, and which they will never return to you for. But, it is not poſſible that proviſion for diſſolving theſe combinations, and ſubjecting all who do not renounce them to penalties adequate to the offence, ſhould not be made the firſt week the parliament meets. Certainly all parties will unite in ſo extraordinary a caſe, if they never do in any other. So much has been ſaid upon the repeal of the duties laid by the laſt act, that it will render it very difficult to keep people's minds quiet, if that ſhould be refuſed to them. They deſerve puniſhment, you will ſay, but laying or continuing taxes upon all cannot be thought equal, ſeeing many will be puniſhed who are not offenders. *Penalties of another kind ſeem better adapted.*

I have been tolerably treated ſince the Governor's departure, no other charge being made againſt me in our ſcandalous news-papers, except my bad principles in matters of government, and this charge has had little effect, and a great many friends promiſe me ſupport.

I muſt beg the favour of you to keep ſecret every thing I write, until we are in a more ſettled here, for the party here either by their agent, or by ſome of their emiſſaries in London, have ſent them every report or rumour of the contents of letters wrote from hence. I hope we ſhall ſee better times both here and in England. I am with great eſteem, Sir, your [illegible] ſervant,

THO. HUTCHINSON.

Boſton, May 7, 1767.

SIR,

I AM indebted to you for the obliging manner in which you received my recommendation of my good friend Mr. Paxton, as well as for the account you are pleaſed to ſend me of the ſituation of affairs in the mother country.

I am very ſorry, that the colonies give you ſo much employment, and it is impoſſible to ſay how long it will be before things ſettle into quiet among us. We have ſome here who have been ſo buſy in fomenting the late diſturbances, that they may now think it needful, for their own ſecurity to keep up the ſpirit.——They have plumed themſelves much upon the victory they have gained, and the ſupport they have ſince met with; nor could any thing better ſhew what they would ſtill be at, than the manner in which, by their own account publiſhed in the news papers laſt Auguſt, they celebrated the 14th of that month, as the firſt anniverſary commemoration of what they had done at the tree of liberty, on that day the year before.— Here a number of reſpectable gentlemen as they inform us now met, and among other toaſts drank General Paoli, and the ſpark of liberty kindled in Spain. I am now ſpeaking of a few individuals only, the body of the people are well diſpoſed, yet, when you come to ſee the journal of the houſe of repreſentatives the laſt ſeſſion, I fear you will think that the ſame ſpirit has ſeized our publick counſels. I can, however, fairly ſay thus much, in behalf of the Government, that the laſt houſe was packed by means of a publick proſcription juſt before the election, of the greateſt part of thoſe who had appeared in the preceding ſeſſion in the ſupport of government: their names were publiſhed in an inflammatory news paper, and their conſtituents made to believe they were about to ſell them for ſlaves. Writs are now out for a new aſſembly, but I cannot anſwer for the choice: I hope however, that the people in general are in a better temper; yet, the moderate men have been ſo brow-beaten in the houſe, and found themſelves ſo inſignificant there the laſt year, that ſome of them will voluntarily decline coming again. I think this looks too much like a deſpair of the commonwealth, and cannot be juſtified on patriotic principles.

The election of counſellors was carried the laſt year as might have been expected from ſuch an houſe. The officers of the crown, and the judges of the ſuperiour court were excluded. And I hear that it is the deſign of ſome who expect to be returned members of the houſe this year, to make ſure work at the enſuing election of counſellors, by excluding, if they can, the gentlemen of the council (who by charter, remain ſuch till others are choſen in their room) from any ſhare in the choice, tho' they have always had their voice in it hitherto, from the firſt arrival of the charter. If the houſe do this, they will have it in their power to model the council as they pleaſe, and throw all the powers of government into the hands of the people, unleſs the Governor ſhould again exert his negative as he did the laſt year.

You have doubtleſs ſeen ſome of the curious meſſages from the late houſe to the Governor' can't but have obſerved with how little decency they have attacked both the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor. They have alſo in effect forced the council to declare themſelves parties in the quarrel, they had againſt the latter; in a matter of mere difference. In their meſſage to the Governor of the 31ſt of January, they have explicitly charged the Lieutenant Governor (a Gentleman to whom they are more indebted than to any one man in the government), with "ambition and luſt of power," merely for paying a compliment to the Governor, agreeable to antient uſage, by attending him to court, and being preſent in the council chamber when he made his ſpeech at the opening of the ſeſſion; at which time they go on to ſay, "none but the general court and their ſervants are intended to be preſent," ſtill holding out to the people the ſervants of the crown as objects of inſignificance, ranking the ſecretary with their doorkeeper, as ſervants of the aſſembly; for the ſecretary with his clerks, and the door-keeper, are the only perſons preſent with the aſſembly on theſe occaſions.

The officers of the crown being thus leſſened in the eyes of the people, takes off their weight and influence, and the balance will, of courſe, turn in favour of the people, and what makes them ſtill more inſignificant, is their dependance on the people for neceſſary ſupport: If ſomething were left to the goodwill of the people, yet nature ſhould be ſure of a ſupport. The government's ſalary, has for about 35 years paſt been pretty well [illegible] pounds a [illegible] was firſt [illegible] an [illegible] [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] as [illegible] which [illegible] is looked upon [illegible] his commiſſion [illegible] Governor enjoyed no [illegible] He lived a retired life upon his own eſtate in the country, and eaſy. The preſent Lieutenant Governor indeed has other appointments, but the people are quarrelling with him for it, and will not ſuffer him to be eaſy, unleſs he will retire alſo.

The ſecretary may have ſomething more than £.200 a year ſterling, but has for the two laſt years been allowed £.80 lawful money a year leſs than had been uſual for divers years preceding, tho' he had convinced the houſe by their committee that without this deduction he would have had no more than £.250 ſterling per annum in fees, perquiſites and ſalary altogether, which is not the one half of his annual expence.

The crown did by charter reſerve to itſelf the appointment of a governor, lieutenant governor and ſecretary: the deſign of this was without doubt to maintain ſome kind of balance between the powers of the crown and of the people; but if officers are not in ſome meaſure independent of the people (for it is difficult to ſerve two maſters) they will ſometimes have a hard ſtruggle between duty to the crown and regard to ſelf, which muſt be a diſagreeable ſituation to them, as well as a weakening to the authority of government. The officers of the crown are very few, and are therefore the more eaſily provided for without burdening the people: *and ſuch proviſion I look upon as neceſſary to the reſtoration and ſupport of the King's authority.*

But it may be ſaid how can any new meaſures be taken without raiſing new diſturbances? The manufacturers in England will riſe again and defeat the meaſures of government. This game 'tis true has been played once and ſucceeded, and it has been aſſerted here, that it is in the power of the colonies at any time to raiſe a rebellion in England by refuſing to ſend for their manufactures. For my own part I do not believe this. The merchants in England, and I don't know but thoſe in London and Briſtol only, might always govern in this matter and quiet the manufacturer. The merchant's view is always to his own intereſt. As the trade is now managed, the dealer here ſends to the merchant in England for his goods; upon theſe goods the Engliſh merchant puts a profit of 10 or more probably of 15 per cent. when he ſends them to his employer in America. The merchant is ſo jealous of forgoing this profit, that an American trader cannot well purchaſe the goods he wants of the manufacturer; for ſhould the merchant know that the manufacturer had ſupplied an American, he would take off no more of his wares. The merchants therefore having this profit in view will by one means or other ſecure it. They know the goods which the American market demands, and may therefore ſafely take them off from the manufacturer, though they ſhould have no orders for ſhipping them this year or perhaps the next; and I dare ſay, it would not be longer before the Americans would clamour for a ſupply of goods from England, for it is vain to think they can ſupply themſelves. The merchant might then put an advanced price upon his goods, and poſſibly be able to make his own terms; or if it ſhould be thought the goods would not bear an advanced price to indemnify him, it might be worth while for the government to agree with the merchants before hand to allow them a premium equivalent to the advance of their ſtock, and *then the game would be over.*

I have wrote with freedom in confidence of my name's not being uſed on the occaſion. For though I have wrote nothing but what in my conſcience I think an American may upon juſt principles advance, and what a ſervant of the crown ought upon all proper occaſions to ſuggeſt, yet the many prejudices I have to combat with, may render it unfit it ſhould be made public.

I communicated to governor Bernard what you mentioned concerning him, who deſires me to preſent you his compliments, and let you know that he is obliged to you for the expreſſions of regard for his injured character.

I am with great reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

ANDREW OLIVER.

I aſk your acceptance of a journal of the laſt ſeſſion, which is put up in a box directed to the ſecretary of the board of trade.

(To be continued.)

BOSTON, July 2.

Yeſterday Capt. Hood arrived here in [illegible] day from Falmouth: The London papers which he brought were to the 12th of May, but putting into Salem, he ſent them aſhore for the printer there.—He informs, that the papers contain accounts of the French King [illegible] at the point of death, and it was reported before he came away, that he was [illegible] [illegible] of Scilly, he ſaw the ſide of a [illegible] with port holes, ſuppoſed ſome [illegible] had been wrecked:—In Lat. [illegible] Long. 53. ſeveral leagues to the weſtward of the Grand Banks, he paſſed by a [illegible] of ice of great extent, and above [illegible]

[illegible] with a company of the Royal [illegible] arrived at Halifax from England.

[illegible] LONDON, July 9.

[illegible] Capt. Joſeph Powers arrived [illegible] of Barkley, (via [illegible] he ſailed [illegible] that the [illegible] ed at [illegible] had by an [illegible] about 200 miles from [illegible]

NEW-[illegible]

Capt. James Deſhiou, [illegible] who arrived Yeſterday [illegible] about a Fortnight ago [illegible] ſaw a Brig, ſuppoſed [illegible] which in his Sight, in a [illegible] Squall, had her Topmaſt carried away, but as ſhe made no Signal of Diſtreſs he did not bear down to her; and about a Week ago, Long. 67, Lat. 49. 50. Capt. Deſhiou ſpoke the Ship Charming Nancy, Capt. Thompſon, 10 Days from Philadelphia, bound to Liſbon, all well.

WARSAW, April 21.

THIS morning the Senators hall and the Nuncios Chamber were furniſhed with a ſtrong guard by the Marſhal of the Crown. The Confederate Nuncios were not there; but Mr. Reytan, Nuncio of Novogrodeck, and his adherents, were; and about noon an Envoy came from the Confederates, to know of them whether they acknowledged Count Poninſki as Marſhal. He was anſwered, No, and Mr. Reytan came to the door of the Nuncio's Chamber and declared openly, that he would not hear of the Confederacy, and that he was ready to ſeal that proteſtation with his blood if it was required.

Barcelona, April 6. An extraordinary courier from Madrid, brought an order for the eight battalions of Spaniſh and Walloon guards, who are in the garriſon in Catalonia, to hold themſelves in readineſs for embarkation on the firſt notice, and at the ſame time, an embargo was laid on all ſhips that were here; but the arrival of a ſecond courier yeſterday has put a ſtop to our diſpoſitions, and the embargo is taken off.

Thorn, April 14. The Dietine of Lenczye has been the moſt ſtormy of all the Dietines. Diſputes ran ſo high, near thirty perſons have been killed or dangerouſly wounded.

Warſaw, April 18. The confederation, the plan of which was framed by Baron Stackelberg, Envoy from Ruſſia, and approved by the three courts, has been agreed to, and the affairs to be laid before the Diet, which is to meet to morrow, are to be determined by a plurality of voices. The principal articles to be agitated are, the maintenance of the Roman Catholic religion, and the publick liberty; the departure of the foreign troops out of the realm; the regulating the limits of the republic; an enquiry into the authors and accomplices of the outrages committed againſt the ſacred perſon of his Majeſty: To ſettle a new arrangements touching impoſts; to ſettle ſome reforms neceſſary in the military departments; to eſtabliſh a commiſſion to repair the wrong which the Duke Peter of Courland had done, by certain tranſactions, to his brother Prince Charles, after the death of their father; and to avenge the outrage committed againſt Madame Potocki. All theſe articles are to be preſented to, and treated on by the Diet, under the auſpices of the confederation.

Leghorn, April 21. The French frigates, which were cruiſing in the Archipelago, have ſunk ſeveral Corſairs; and we juſt now received advice, that one of thoſe frigates being met by three Ruſſian frigates at the time he had ſix French merchantmen under convoy, would not ſuffer them to be viſited; which occaſioned a cannonade between thoſe frigates, the conſequence whereof had been to the advantage of the French, who afterwards purſued their route.

Paris, April 26. The Magiſtrates of Taraſcon have received orders to prepare magazines for 7000 men. Five hundred workmen are employed in repairing the caſerns of Aix, and we are aſſured that there will be a camp at Brignolles.

Orders are ſent to Marſeilles for raiſing twelve hundred ſeamen, to man the ſhips fitting out at Toulon. That fleet will be ready by the 10th of next month.

LONDON, April [illegible]

Extract of a Letter from [illegible]

"The tyranny of the [illegible] in regard [illegible] and his conduct towards [illegible] has not been leſs cruel and unjuſt. Indeed the whole affair, though it unfolds itſelf only ſtep by ſtep, appears to be the reſult of a plan which had been digeſted long ago. A private diſpute had ariſen between the magiſtrates of Dantzick and the Pruſſian Conſul. To revenge himſelf on the magiſtrates, he pretended they oppoſed the levy of recruits for the Pruſſian army. The King of Pruſſia, accuſtomed to be judge in his own cauſe, did not remonſtrate with the magiſtrates, came to no explanation with them; a party of troops were ſent; the out-poſts of the town ſurpriſed; the city amerced in the ſum of one hundred thouſand ducats; and then, under pretence of reclaiming ſome ſubjects, who had fled from the tyranny of his government, he carried off more than a thouſand young men to recruit his army.

"His troops entered into great Poland, in the year 1771; and during the ſpace of that year, he carried off from that province and its neighbourhood, at a moderate computation, twelve thouſand families.

"On the 29th of October, in the ſame year, an edict was publiſhed by his Pruſſian Majeſty, commanding every perſon, under [illegible] penalties, and even corporal puniſhment, to take in payment for forage, proviſions, [illegible] &c. the money offered [illegible] commiſſaries. This money [illegible] bearing the impreſſion [illegible] ſcarcely worth one third of [illegible] or ducats ſtruck in imitation [illegible] ſeventeen per cent, inferiour [illegible] ducats of Holland. With [illegible] he bought up corn, and forage [illegible] not only to ſupply his army two [illegible] years, but to ſtock magazines in the [illegible] itſelf, where the inhabitants were [illegible] come and repurchaſe corn for [illegible] ſubſiſtence, at an advanced price [illegible] good money, his commiſſioners refuſing to take the ſame coin they had paid. At the loweſt calculations, he gained by this maſterly and honeſt manoeuvre [illegible] millions of dollars.

"Having thus [illegible] the country of money and proviſions [illegible] ſeems to have thought it but an act of humanity to thin it of inhabitants alſo, for he [illegible] a new contribution to this purpoſe; every town and village was obliged to furniſh him with a certain number of marriageable girls; the parents to give, as a portion, a featherbed, four pillows, a cow, two hogs, and three ducats in gold. One little town alone, called Korztrzym, was forced to furniſh general Belling fifty marriageable girls, with each this portion; and this new kind of contribution was carried in waggons to the places which he had appointed. We are impatient, at the ſame time, that we dread, to know where theſe tyrannies will end."

April 21. Advice is juſt received, that three of his Britannick Majeſty's ſhips have had an engagement with five Spaniſh men of war, off Cadiz; and, after giving the Dons a ſevere drubbing, they put into that port in a moſt ſhattered condition. [*Wants confirmation.*]

May 4. Letters from Venice ſay, that ſix ſail of the Ruſſian ſquadron have put in there, with ſome rich Turkiſh prizes.

To the KING's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble Petition of the Journeymen Weavers in London, in behalf of themſelves, their Wives and Children.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's humble but dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Journeymen Weavers in London, in behalf of ourſelves and families, moſt humbly entreat permiſſion to approach your auguſt perſon, and in deep ſorrow of our hearts to ſupplicate your royal commiſeration of the increaſing diſtreſſes to which we and our miſerable families have been for a conſiderable time paſt expoſed, from the exceſſive high price of proviſions, and that general ſtagnation of trade, which, in an unuſually alarming degree, has of late produced ruin and bankruptcy amongſt great numbers of the moſt reſpectable of your Majeſty's mercantile ſubjects.

That Divine Providence which hath been pleaſed to place us in the humble rank we hold amongſt the reſt of your Majeſty's ſubjects hath been mercifully pleaſed at the ſame time not to deny us the gift of common underſtanding, by which to diſcern the cauſes that have produced the afflictions we experience; the moſt obvious of theſe, were it not a preſumption, we would humbly beg leave to repreſent, are founded in that inſatiable venality, which thoſe entruſted with the executive Adminiſtration of your Majeſty's Government, make the ſole rule of their conduct. *The ſame ſpirit of rapacity originally laid the foundation of, and continues to cultivate that deſtructive contention which has ſo long prevailed between the parent ſtate and the Britiſh colonies in America,* [illegible] *which tends totally to alienate the affections of our diſtant fellow ſubjects;* [illegible] *with every future commercial evil;* [illegible] *principal immediate cauſe of the preſent prevailing diſtreſs amongſt the* [illegible] *merchants, and* [illegible] *your Majeſty's miſerable ſubjects* [illegible] *of the uſual circulation of* [illegible] *reduced to the utmoſt degree of deſtitution and wretchedneſs.*

When we lately beheld the worthy Lord-Mayor, and Liverymen of London approach the Throne, afflicted as we were, and eagerly graſping at every reſource, we were filled with the pleaſing hopes that truth would penetrate and influence a Throne of Mercy. Alas! our diſtreſſes continue; but your Majeſty hath graciouſly declared your royal diſpoſition to promote the happineſs and redreſs every real grievance of your people.

Moſt gracious Prince,

Our ſufferings are real. We are men; we are huſbands; we are fathers. Your Majeſty's royal heart can in idea for a moment conceive the excruciating ſenſibility annexed to thoſe tender appellations, when the objects of their warmeſt affections are expoſed to every want, themſelves deprived of the fruits of their honeſt induſtry, being unable to aſſiſt them. We cannot ſilently behold our families periſh. This we muſt humbly hope will plead our excuſe for preſuming to approach your Majeſty. Where can we look but to our Sovereign for relief? We [illegible] that truth [illegible] reach your Majeſty. [illegible] the manner of [illegible] ſary; experience [illegible] carried to the roy[illegible] intercepted.

May your Ma[illegible] people graciou[illegible] their ſupplicati[illegible] grant their humble P[illegible] the bleſſings of thoſe that [illegible] fall upon you, and th[illegible] cauſe the hearts of the [illegible] joy."

They write [illegible] that Mr. Suſs, heretofore [illegible] and Preſident of the [illegible] of Finances to the late Duke of [illegible] was hang'd there the 4th of [illegible] a gallows of iron, and after[illegible] an iron cage fixed thereto. [illegible] are told of him: [illegible] having been conducted before the Co[illegible], which were to pronounce judgment againſt him, he threw himſelf at their feet and made the moſt earneſt ſupplications to obtain pardon, but was ſilenced that he might hear his ſentence. When they came to the part of it which ſays, *that he was to be hanged for having endeavoured to ruin his country*, he gave tokens of moſt violent deſpair: They were obliged to hold him, and to ſtop his mouth. He was carried to execution clothed in ſcarlet embroider'd with gold; he ſtruggled ſo much and made ſo violent a reſiſtance, that it was with great difficulty he was executed. He would fain have ſpoke to the people when he was upon the ladder, but he was hindered by the noiſe of drums.

May 6. Upon the application of Admiral Elphinſtone to the the Court of Peterſburgh, for the payment of wages that was due to ſeveral Engliſh Pilots and Surgeons, that had ſerved under his command on board the Ruſſian fleet in the Archipelago, the Empreſs has given directions to her Miniſter reſiding here, to pay whatever ſums the Admiral may draw on him, for the diſcharge of thoſe debts; as alſo for every thing elſe that he contracted for while in the ſervice of Ruſſia, that remained unpaid; and ſeveral of the Pilots or their Attorneys have been paid.

By a private letter from the County of Antrim, in Ireland, the accounts of the publick papers, "that upwards of 16 000 of the inhabitants have emigrated to America, in the courſe of the laſt three years, all from the Northern Counties," are confirmed.

May 7. Letters from Madrid, which were received yeſterday, declare, that his Catholic Majeſty was determined to perſevere in the fitting out the preſent Spaniſh armament, and that he had given a very hoſtile anſwer to the laſt courier from Great Britain.

BELFAST, April 6.

It appears that in the 1771 and 1772, there ſailed from the North of Ireland, with paſſengers for North-America, 62 ſhips, burden of the whole 16350 tons.

N. B. It may be ſuppoſed, on a moderate computation, that the number of paſſengers were equal to the tons.

The greateſt part of theſe emigrants paid their paſſage, which at 3l. 10s. each, amounted to 60,725l. moſt of them people employed in the linen manufactures, or farmers, and of ſome property, which they turned into money and carried with them: (In evidence of this, it was computed, that one ſhip, laſt year, had no leſs than 4000l. in ſpecie on board.)

Their removal is ſenſibly felt in this country. This prevailing humour of induſtrious proteſtants withdrawing from this once flouriſhing corner of the kingdom, ſeems to be increaſing; and it is thought the number will be conſiderably larger this year than ever.

The North of Ireland has been occaſionally uſed to [illegible] for which the American ſettle[illegible] But, till [illegible] greatly in the ſtate of indented ſervants, and that he had become obnoxious to their country. In ſhort it is computed from many concurrent circumſtances, that the North of Ireland has in the laſt five or ſix years been drained of one fourth of its trading caſh, and the like proportion of the manufacturing people. Where the evil will end, remains in the womb of time to determine.

Dublin, April 13. There are no [illegible] than 14 ſhips now advertiſed to take paſſengers from Belfaſt to North-America, [illegible] Newry, 6 from Londonderry; [illegible] Cork; one from Galway, and [illegible] Limerick; in all 32.

Birr, April 22. There are now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. John Hiland, [illegible] ſmall tailor of Birr, [illegible] five weeks old, [illegible] days old, and [illegible] divert the[illegible]

[illegible] Capt. [illegible] America, [illegible] on board.

[illegible] *from York, April* 20. [illegible] has invented [illegible] covers potatoes at [illegible] diſtance. It is very [illegible] fixed to the beam of a common plough, works. If potatoes are to be ſet in lines of four or five feet, which is thought the beſt diſtance, it will complete four ſtatute acres per day."

Newry. Laſt week the wife of Charles Grant of Ballygorrian, was delivered of a ſon in the 65th year of her age; what adds to the ſingularity of this birth, is the huſband's being 95 years old.—It has been remarked of this amiable old pair, that they have always led a regular, abſtemious life, deteſting ſpirituous liquors, and ſeldom uſing ſauces, however delicious or ſavory.

CHARLESTOWN, June 4.

The Savage's Tender, an armed ſchooner in the government's ſervice, has ſeized at Turk's Iſland, and carried into New-Providence, a Brigantine, Capt. Whitmarſh maſter, from Surinam, and a ſloop, Capt. Williams maſter, both belonged to Rhode Iſland,—one of them with foreign rum, and the other with tea on board.

M. de St. Pierre, in a letter from New-Bourdeaux, in this province, dated May 20th, ſays, "*I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that my vineyard is thriving in perfection, and well furniſhed with grapes; others beſides mine are in perfect good order, and next year we ſhall have a good deal of wine as well as ſilk made here. The progreſs made in one year is ſurpriſing; of all the vines planted laſt March, ſome of which I brought from Madeira, none have miſcarried, but are now in full growth.*" There are alſo ſome other very thriving vineyards on Broad-River, the owner and cultivator of one of which, by the publick-ſpirited aſſiſtance of his honour the Lieutenant-Governor, obtained a few years ago, a premium of fifty pounds ſterling from the ſociety, for the encouragement of Art, &c. in London.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis, July 2.

"Our aſſembly is paſſing an act, to ſell out £ 40 000 bank ſtock, and lend it to the people in Maryland, to keep up their credit, which will be of great ſervice at this time, as a ſtop is put to all buſineſs, from the number of failures in England."

"From Cumberland county in New-Jerſey, we are informed, that on the 22d of laſt month a man was found on the beach, near Hope Point, on the river Delaware, ſuppoſed to have been drowned from on board ſome veſſel: He was a middle ſized man, and had on a ſtriped linen veſt, with ſleeves, the ſtripes going round his body, a check ſhirt, black ſilk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of blue duffil trowſers, and blue knit breeches under them, blue ribb'd ſtockings, and chryſtal buttons, ſet in ſilver, in his ſleeves, tho' not fellows; he had alſo a large key in one of his pockets, with a ſmall cord tied to it, which were all the articles found about him when the Inquiſition was taken by the Coroner.

July 12. On Tueſday Evening laſt, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Mr. John Lukins, of this city, on his way home, on the Germantown roan, was ſtopped by two men, one of which ſeized his horſe by the head, and the other ſpringing into the chair in which he was riding, clapped a cocked piſtol to his breaſt and demanded a delivery of his caſh, threatening if he made the leaſt reſiſtance to blow his brains out; but Mr. Lukens telling them he had no caſh about him, the fellow made a blow at him with a club, which he received on his ſhoulders; they then ſearched him, but finding no caſh they demanded his watch, which he delivered them, and they went off.—The maker of the watch's name is C. Clay, No. 14250.

NEW-YORK, July 15.

By Capt. William Seymour, who arrived here laſt Week in ten Days from Bermuda, we [illegible] a Northern built Sloop, about [illegible] ſtranded on the Rocks of [illegible] was [illegible] New-England Fiſh, and [illegible]; there was no Perſon on [illegible] full of [illegible] Liverpool, [illegible] Dunn, [illegible] in [illegible] Fal[illegible] Wha[illegible] and [illegible] Liberty, [illegible] from [illegible] ant, [illegible] from [illegible] Deputed [illegible]

[illegible] Capt. Jabez Johnſton arrived here from Jamaica in 20 Days: A Brig for this Port, ſailed from that Iſland 10 Days before him.

Capt. Chevers is arrived at Philadelphia from Newry, with 400 Paſſengers, 200 of which are to be landed here.

Capt. M'Cutcheon is alſo arrived at Philadelphia with 300 Paſſengers likewiſe from the ſame Place.

In the Symmetry, Capt. Fowler, and the Eagle, Capt. Noble, the Tranſport Ships, which brought over the 2 Companies of the 4th Battalions of the Royal Reg. of Artillery, under the Command of Col. Cleveland, as mentioned in our laſt, came the following other Officers, viz. Captains; Farrington, Le Moine, Wood, Johnſton, and Huddleſton. Lieutenants; Shand, Laye, Boſcawen, Shuttleworth, Grant, Wilſon, and Cleveland, (Son of the Col. who goes to join his Regiment, the 7th, at Quebec.)

On Thurſday arrived at the Hook, in 8 Weeks and 3 Days from Newry, in Ireland, the Ship Robert, Capt. Matthew Ruſſel, having on board upwards of 300 Souls, including Children, Paſſengers from that Port, who are come over to ſettle in America. We hear about half of them are to be landed at Amboy, and the Ship to come here with the reſt; 4 other ſhips, the Captains of which, were Montgomery, Pharis, Mc Cutchen, and Chevers, full of Paſſengers, lately ſailed from the ſame Port, for Philadelphia, where Two of them are arrived. Another Ship of 300 Tons, Captain Cunningham, for Philadelphia, and the Brig Elliot, Captain Waring, for South-Carolina, both full of Paſſengers, were expected to ſail from Newry about the 25th of May. From the ſame Place alſo, other Veſſels were going with Settlers for the Banks of the Miſſiſſipi.——We hear alſo, that great Numbers of Veſſels from Dublin, London-Derry, Belfaſt, Learn, Cork and other Ports, have lately ſailed or are ſoon expected to ſail, full of Paſſengers, for differents Parts of North-America. Theſe Emigrations, it is thought, have already drained the Northern Parts of Ireland, of near a third Part of its moſt uſeful and induſtrious Inhabitants; nearly all of them being Proteſtants—thoſe left behind begin to be greatly alarmed.

Moſt of theſe People being well ſkilled in the Linen Manufactory, if proper Encouragement is given to them, will be an important Acquiſition to the Britiſh Colonies.

The Landlords and opulent People in Great Britain, and Ireland, who with the Miniſtry, ſeem to have forgot that they are of the ſame Species with the reſt of their Countrymen, will perhaps find, when it is too late, that the Syſtem of Tyranny and Oppreſſion, which they have for ſome Years paſt been labouring to introduce, and eſtabliſh, will involve the Authors of it in the general *Diſtreſs* they have brought upon their Country, *which*, at laſt, may fall heavieſt on themſelves and their Poſterity. Their *Riches* already ſeems to be *making itſelf Wings to fly away*: And when Oppreſſion has left them their Land deſolate, they will have none to prey on but one another.

Capt. Chevers, having landed about 200 of his Paſſengers in Pennſylvania; on Tueſday Evening arrived here with the reſt.

On Sunday laſt failed from Elizabeth-Town, *The New-Jerſey and Miſſiſſippi Packet*, Brig, Capt. Thomas Daviſon, with whom went upwards of 70 Paſſengers, bound to the Miſſiſippi, where they intend to ſettle, at or near a Place called the Naches, a Country ſo agreeable in its Situation, Appearance and Fertility, that Inhabitants from all Quarters are continually flocking to it, and in all Probability the Lands there will ſhortly be fully ſettled, and a Colony be form'd and eſtabliſhed.

Twenty-nine Boats from the back Parts of Philadelphia, and the neighbouring Conies, lately arrived there down the River, full of People who came to ſettle at that Place.

Capt. M'Caddon, from Cork to Philadelphia, on the 2d Inſt. in Lat. 38. 43. Long. 65. ſpoke the Ship Samſon, Capt. Cooper, from New-York to London, all well. He brought a Paper of the 20th May, in which is London Articles of the 19th, one of which ſays, "a Report is this Day current, that freſh Orders are ſent down to Portſmouth, to proceed with all Expedition in fitting out the Fleet;"—What Foundation there may be for this, we pretend not to ſay;—but 'tis certain the Stocks have fallen this Day very conſiderably.

The Wentworth, Penny; and the Prince of Wales, Ball, with Troops, ſailed from Cork to New-York the 20th May.

On Tueſday Afternoon, His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Right Hon. Lord Drummond, the Hon. John Watts, Eſq; and Col. Robinſon, embarked in an Albany Sloop for Albany, on a Tour to Montreal, Quebec, &c.

[☞ *Two Advertiſements relating to C. K. Q. Eſq; came to Hand too late for this Paper.*]

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, Inward Entries.

Brig Elizabeth, I. T. Pym, Liverpool. Catherine and Elizabeth, D. M'Kay, Madeira. Sloop Dolphin, D. Fenton, Newfoundland. Sally, S. Peace, St. Luca. Union, J. Johnſon, Jamaica. Ranger, Th. Dorrell, and Hannah, S. Caldwell, New-Providence. Joanna, E. Hopper, Falmouth. Diamond, S. Wood, and Schooner Nancy, G. Middleton, North-Carolina. Hampton, W. Reed, and Seahorſe, P. Gargile, Hiſpaniola. Good Intent, G. Elwyn, St. Euſtatia. Humbird, T. Cox, Charming Polly, St. Croix, Joſeph, B. Lindſey, and Diamond, N. Cook, Rhode-Iſland.

OUTWARD. Sloop Suſanna, W. Hartſhorn and Dolphin, D. Fenton, Newfoundland. Hannah, J. Wynkoop, Dominica. Alderman Oliver, W. Seymour, Madeira.

CLEARED. Brig Elliot, I. T. Pym, and Polly, I. Sherwood, Maryland. Rebecca, T. Sanders, Jamaica. Sloop Ranger, I. Cox, and Ranger, L. Loring, Caſco-Bay. Dolphin, James Colvin, Newfoundland. Peggy and Betſey, D. Ferguſon, Philadelphia. Friendſhip, A. Adderly, New-Providence. Weymouth Merchant, D. Newton, Barbados. Betſey, W. Lightbourn, St. Croix. Friendſhip, J. Duncan, Hiſpaniola. Joſeph, B. Lindſey, Halifax. Schooner Polly, J. Green, and Elizabeth, R. Jenkins, North-Carolina. Sally, D. Reynolds, Rhode-Iſland. Brig Hannah, J. Henderſon, Liſbon, Eſther, J. Hinſon, St. Thomas.

New-York, Tueſday, July 13.

To the PRINTER,

SIR—*Your inſerting the following in your next Thurſday's Paper, will much oblige your very*

Humble Servant, A. B.

To the Author of an anonymous Epiſtle, dated July 3d, 1773, directed to Mrs.——

SIR,

THE Compliments you pay, are flattering, and to me unpleaſing: If you wiſh to render your Advice efficacious, you muſt give it with more candour, and not labour to injure the Characters of that amiable Society, whoſe ſtudy is to entertain the Polite, and improve the Ignorant, with the pleaſing Leſſons of Morality, drawn by the moſt ingenious Authors——I ſhall pay no Regard to the Cenſures of an ill natured World, ſo long as I know my Conduct to be irreproachable; it is, and ever will be my Opinion, that thoſe who have their Livings to provide, have an undoubted Right to chooſe any lawful Method, which to them will be the moſt agreeable. A. B

ROBERT G. LIVINGSTON, Jun.

HAVING declined trade, and intending to leave this city very ſhortly, requeſts all thoſe he is indebted to, to call and be paid; and all thoſe that are indebted to him, by bond, note, or book, debt, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame by the firſt of Auguſt next, to prevent their accounts being put into the hands of an Attorney. 93 96

THEATRE,

By Permiſſion of his Excellency the Governor,

For the BENEFIT of

Mr. DERMOT, and Mr. FRANCIS.

By the *AMERICAN COMPANY*,

At the Thearte in John Street, this Day, being Thurſday July 15th, will be preſented a COMEDY, (not acted this Seaſon) call'd, The

MERCHANT of VENICE.

To which will be added, a Comedy, alter'd from Shakeſpear, *call'd*,

CATHARINE and PETRUCHIO:

OR,

The *Taming* of the SHREW.

HORSMANSHIP,

By Mr. BATES,

The ORIGINAL PERFORMER;

WHO has had the honour of performing before the Emperor of Germany, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, the King of Great-Britain, the French King, the Kings of Pruſſia, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, and Poland, and the Prince of Orange; alſo, at the courts of Saxony, Bavaria, Brunſwick, Mecklenburgh, Saxe-Gotha, Hilſbourghauſen, Anſpach, and every other court in Germany; at all which he received the greateſt applauſe, as can be made manifeſt by the CERTIFICATES from the ſeveral courts, now in his poſſeſſion, and is allowed, by the greateſt judges in the MANLY ART he profeſſes, to excel any Horſeman that ever attempted any thing of the kind.

TO-MORROW, being FRIDAY the 16th July, he will perform on one, two, three and four Horſes, at the Bull's-Head in the Bowery Lane,

To which will be added,

A BURLESQUE on HORSEMANSHIP:

OR,

The TAYLOR riding to BRENTFORD.

The doors will be opened at four o'clock, and he will mount preciſely at five.

The ſeats are made proper for Ladies and Gentlemen.

He will take it as a particular favour, if Gentlemen will not ſuffer any dogs to come with them.

TICKETS at four Shillings each, to be had at the bar of the Coffee-Houſe, at Mr. Rivington's, at Mr. Gaine's, and at the Place of Performance. No money will be taken at the Doors, nor Admittance without Tickets.

☞ As Mr. Bates intends ſhortly to leave this City, the Boards, and Scantling of the Fence, where he uſed to exhibit his Performances in Horſemanſhip, are to be ſold, together, with the Benches, Rails, &c.

POET'S CORNER.

New-York, 12th July, 1773.

TO THE PRINTER,

IF we were to form our opinions of things from the abuſe of them, or the ill uſes to which they are often applied, we ſhould [illegible] evil, and condemn the beſt as the worſt. [illegible] things that operate the moſt powerfully [illegible] good, if miſapplied, have a proportionable [illegible] in doing evil. This obſervation holds good univerſally, whether it be applied to things natural or moral. Thus

The very elements of matter, without which we could not ſubſiſt a moment, are often the inſtruments of certain and ſudden deſtruction. The moſt ſalutary medicines, and even the moſt wholeſome meat and drink, may become our *bane* as well as its *antidote*. *Self-love*, the *paſſions* and *appetites*, which are implanted in our natures for excellent purpoſes, and act as ſprings to all our motions; although when properly regulated, they produce the moſt generous and beneficent effects, yet, miſapplied, have a quite contrary operation, and become engines of deſtruction.

Religion, or the ſenſe of that relation in which we ſtand to our Creator, and a future world of endleſs duration, muſt neceſſarily have a powerful influence upon our conduct in life, while we believe that our future happineſs, or miſery, depends upon that conduct. But, according as our notions are right, or wrong, concerning the character of our Creator, and a future ſtate; ſo will be the conduct to which we ſhall be influenced by thoſe conſiderations. If our notions are falſe, we may be led by them, as men frequently have been, to the moſt horrid action that ever diſgraced humanity. Thus have men thought, that while they killed and tortured to death thoſe who differed from them in opinion; that while they ſacrificed their own children, &c. they did God good ſervice. And yet, theſe abuſes of the ineſtimable *gifts* of providence, and of thoſe noble *motives* to action that are ſet before us, by no means leſſens the value of either, nor ſhould depreciate them in our eſteem.

As our conduct in life ſo intimately depends upon the knowledge we acquire, and the uſe we make of our underſtanding, every means of increaſing knowledge, and teaching us the right uſe of it, is an object deſerving publick attention, and encouragement. The ſeveral ways whereby knowledge has been generally communicated to the world, are, I think the following, viz.

1. *Immediate revelation from the author of nature.* But this ſeems to have been confined to the firſt ages of the world, when mankind had no other means of information, that would have been ſufficient.

2. *Experience.* But this is acquired ſo ſlowly, and at the expence of ſo many errors, and ſo much time, that it would not anſwer the end, and would be likely to ruin us before it would be ſufficient for a general rule of action.

3. The *example* of parents, or thoſe with whom we live, and on whom we depend. But this has the *ſame* defects as the laſt, and ſome additional ones. The acquiſition, requires too much time to anſwer the purpoſe of a rule of action, and beſides, is mixt with ſo many other matters to take off our attention from the things we ought to learn, and ſo many faults in the conduct of all around us, that we ſhould be much more likely to learn evil than good from their example.

4. *Schools.* But theſe, tho' abſolutely neceſſary, are ſo much confined to the firſt rudiments, and introductory parts of learning, that there is little or no time to practiſe upon thoſe rules, and apply them to the regulation of our conduct, or improvement in uſeful knowledge—So that the nature and buſineſs of the ſchools, is rather to qualify us for the reception of, than to teach us, the great and important leſſons of duty in life.

5. *The Pulpit.* This is more peculiarly appropriated to inſtruction and improvement in the great and important duties of religion and morality, when we aſſemble to join in rendering to our beneficent Creator and preſerver, our ſolemn prayers, praiſes and adorations. This inſtitution and occaſion of meeting together, in the church, is juſtly to be eſteemed as one of the higheſt privileges, and moſt important bleſſing beſtowed upon mankind in this ſublunary ſtate; And yet there are numerous improprieties of conduct, that continually fall under obſervation in our intercourſe with the world, which leſſen the pleaſures, and interrupt the harmony of ſociety; and inſtead of that general benevolence which ought to glow in every breaſt, excite ſenſations of coldneſs and diſguſt. Theſe, and many other faults, ariſing from levity, or inadvertency rather than depravity of heart, might generally be more ſucceſsfully corrected by being expoſed in a ridiculous, or diſguſtful light, than by ſerious diſcourſes and reproofs from the pulpit, which ought to be appropriated to ſubjects of more importance and ſolemnity. The foregoing reflections naturally point out the expediency of another place and mode of inſtruction, and learning, different from all thoſe I have already mentioned, and this is,

The Stage, which I conceive, is in its nature ſo well adapted to poliſh the manners and mend the heart, that it may be made ſubſervient to the nobleſt and moſt uſeful purpoſes; to operate in perfect harmony with all the other aids to uſeful learning; and as a powerful auxiliary to the pulpit. As ſuch I think it deſerves the encouragement and patronage of all the friends to polite learning, virtue and religion. It is no objection to it, that it has been often proſtituted to quite contrary purpoſes;—ſo has the pulpit—ſo has every other means of learning, ſo has religion itſelf. It is no objection to the ſtage, that the Actors upon it have ſometimes been vicious characters; ſo have thoſe been who have acted in the moſt important, the moſt ſacred functions. But the queſtion is, not how theſe things have been abuſed, and miſapplied, but whether they have not in themſelves, a natural tendency and aptneſs to promote the happineſs of mankind; and if they have, then our aim ſhould be, not to aboliſh them, but to place them under ſuch circumſtances that they may afford all the advantages that might reaſonably be expected from them.

If leiſure permits, I intend to ſend you, for a future paper, ſome thoughts on the uſes of the ſtage, the preſent management of it, and of the performance of ſome of the perſons belonging to it; I ſhall not be ſparing in pointing out whatever I apprehend to be Faults, in the performance or management. But, I muſt do them the juſtice to own, that I think them a really reſpectable, as well agreeable fo[illegible] characters, [illegible] what a fi[illegible] benefit [illegible] [illegible] neſs, and propriety, as an [illegible] Mrs. Morris, a late and very [illegible] to the Stage. [illegible]

Occaſional EPILOGUE, *ſpoken by Mrs.* MORRIS.

WHEN ſtern Oppreſſion rear'd her baleful Head,
To this bleſt Clime, our free-born Fathers fled;
Secure from lawleſs Sway they cheerful toil'd,
And ſoon the grateful Glebe with Plenty ſmil'd;
Cities aroſe—while Commerce pour'd her Store,
And Wealth flow'd in from ev'ry diſtant ſhore.
Now poliſh'd Eaſe, and Manners ſhine confeſt,
While ardent Freedom warms each gen'rous Breaſt;
Dark brooding Ignorance hath ta'en her Flight,
And Heav'n-born Science beams with radiant Light;
The ſiſter Arts, with rapid Progreſs riſe,
Proud lofty Towers, and Columns reach the Skies;
Health, and Induſtry, here united reign,
Where modeſt Merit never ſues in vain;
Among the numerous Objects of your Care,
Let this our *moral* Stage, your Goodneſs ſhare;
Fir'd with your Praiſe, dependant ſtill on you,
The ſteep Aſcent with Ardor we purſue;
No ribald Scenes we offer to your Sight,
But ſuch as *Virtue* views with fond Delight,
Our ruling Paſſion, may you ever find
To mend the Manners, and improve the Mind;
Bold the Attempt, in varied Scenes to pleaſe,
And *Proteus* like, ſhift ev'ry Form with Eaſe,
In quick Tranſition, ever yet to move,
From comic Humour, to diſaſtrous Love;
Trace Nature's Paths, nor deviate from her Laws,
Our only Title to your kind Applauſe;
I, who am yet, a Novice on the Stage,
What Claim have I, your Favour to engage?
Yet ſpite of each Defect, ſtill have I found,
Beyond my fondeſt Hopes, my Wiſhes crown'd.
O ſtill aſſiſt me while I boldly aim,
To catch ſome Portion of dramatic Fame;
So may kind Heav'n repay your generous Aid,
And rankling Sorrows ne'er your Peace invade;
But bleſt ſupremely, may you ever prove,
The Sweets of Liberty——the Joys of Love.

TO BE SOLD,

At publick Vendue, on Friday the 16th Inſtant, two Doors from the Poſt-Office, in Broad-Street;

A Large Variety of excellent Cabinet Maker's Tools, and a very fine working Bench, all in good Order: Late the Property of that ingenious Workman JOHN HOFFMAN, Deceaſed,—together with ſome Houſhold Furniture, wearing Apparel, &c. &c. &c. 92 93.

DOCTOR HILL'S GENUINE AMERICAN BALSAM.

A FRESH aſſortment juſt come to hand, and to be ſold by MICHAEL HOFFMAN, living in the Broad-Way, next door but one to Mr. Nicholas Bogart, Merchant, and no-where elſe in the province.

This new and truly excellent Medicine, is an improvement upon all former Balſams, and freed from their defects; and by great numbers of cures both in Great Britain and America, has been proved to be ſo noble for its purpoſes, as probably was never heretofore prepared ſince the creation of the world. By its proper uſe, as is directed in the bills given with each bottle, it will infallibly cure the rhumatiſm, gravel, cholic, jaundice, and all kinds of weakneſſes, coughs, and conſumptions, catarrhs, ſore throats and aſthmas; it cures hectics, and waſting of the fleſh; and is excellent for all perſons who have lax fibres; it ſtrengthens the brain, aſſiſts the memory, and is good againſt barrenneſs.

Price per bottle 4s. 10d. 92, 95

TO BE SOLD,

THE Dwelling-Houſe and Farm belonging to the Eſtate of the late Col. RICKETTS, deceaſed, ſituated in *Elizabeth-Town*, on the Road between the Court-Houſe and *the Point*.—The Houſe is large and very convenient, and accommodated with all the Out-Houſes that can be wanted. The Barn, Coach-Houſes, &c. are excellent, with every Convenience, in that Way, which a Gentleman or Farmer can deſire. The Garden contains ſeveral Acres of Ground, and abounds with a large and elegant Collection of Fruit, which it has been the Work of many Years carefully to collect, from England, as well as from all Parts of America. The Quantity of Grapes, in a good Year, is ſufficient to produce two or three Pipes of Wine. Belonging to the Houſe is a good Farm of between [illegible] Acres, containing all the Variety that can be wanted for Mowing, Paſture and Tillage, with Wood-Land and Salt Meadow. Beſides the [illegible] Qualities of this well-known Place, it has many other Advantages to recommend it to a Gentleman, ſuch as its being within 15 Miles of the City of New-York, either by Land or Water, and but one Mile from the remarkably pleaſant and healthy Village of Elizabeth-Town,—which has many genteel and agreeable Families reſiding in and about it, with a regular and plentiful Market to ſupply their Tables, and the farther Convenience of two of the beſt Grammar *Schools* in the Country. A greater or leſs Quantity of Land will be ſold with the Houſe, as the Purchaſer may like, and immediate Poſſeſſion will be given to the Purchaſer. For further Particulars inquire of PETER VAN BRUGH LIVINGSTON, Eſq; in *New-York*, or of the Subſcriber in Elizabeth-Town.

THOMAS B. CHANDLER.

Feb. 2nd, 1773. 70—

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

WHEREAS a report has been propagated, which prevails at Philadelphia, and perhaps in moſt parts of the Continent, that the Captains of his Majeſty's Packet-Boats between Falmouth and New-York inſiſt on thirty Guineas for a Cabin-Paſſage; which falſe report, has probably induced many Perſons to take their paſſages in Veſſels not ſo well fitted for their Accommodation, and at equal expence; to the great diſadvantage of the Maſters of the ſaid Packets, who have been at a conſiderable expence to fit and furniſh them with every conveniency for the reception and entertainment of Paſſengers.

[illegible] therefore to inform all perſons whom it may concern, That the price for Cabbin-Paſſengers in the Packets from New-York to Falmouth, is only [illegible] Guineas, and for this, they are found every thing, except their Bedding.

The length of the Journey from Falmouth to London has been mentioned as an Inconveniency [illegible] Packet-Boat; but as [illegible] to go any further [illegible] Deal, the difference is only a [illegible] by Land [illegible] going the ſame [illegible] Water, [illegible] is unſafe [illegible] a good [illegible] and all the way [illegible] to London, with plenty of poſt-chaiſes, [illegible] ſeveral flying-machines from Exeter. 92 93

DELAWARE [illegible]TTERY.

FOR the SALE of LA[illegible] belonging to the EARL OF STIRLING, in the Provinces of New-York and New-Jerſey.

The Drawing of this Lottery is unavoidably poſtponed on Account of ſeveral Perſons with whom Tickets were depoſited for Sale, having not ſent in their Accounts of the Tickets remaining in their Hands undiſpoſed of; ſuch Perſons therefore as have any ſuch Tickets remaining on Hand unſold, are requeſted to return them to the Perſons from whom they received the ſame, as ſoon as poſſible; and all ſuch Tickets as are not returned by the firſt Day of July next, will be eſteemed as diſpoſed of.

The neceſſary Preparations are now making for the Drawing of this Lottery, and as ſoon as the rolling up of the Tickets is completed, the Drawing will certainly commence.

Orders for Tickets, directed to A. B. and left at the Bar of the Coffee-Houſe, or at Mr. Hull's Tavern, in Great George-Street, or at the Queen's Head Tavern, in Broad-Street; or at the Printer's, or at Mr. Elſworth's, at Powles-Hook Ferry, will be immediately forwarded.

A RECAPITULATION OF THE PRIZES

No. of Prizes.		Value of each Prize.				Total.		
1	of	£.6100	0	0	is	£.6100	0	0
1	—	3400	0	0	is	3400	0	0
1	—	1000	0	0	is	1000	0	0
1	—	855	12	0	is	855	12	0
1	—	684	16	0	is	684	16	0
1	—	660	16	0	is	660	16	0
1	—	600	0	0	is	600	0	0
3	—	437	10	0	are	1312	10	0
1	—	406	10	0	is	406	10	0
1	—	400	0	0	is	400	0	0
2	—	391	10	0	are	783	0	0
2	—	355	0	0	are	710	0	0
1	—	354	0	0	is	354	0	0
1	—	353	15	0	is	353	15	0
5	—	342	17	6	are	1714	7	6
1	—	327	12	0	is	327	12	0
2	—	314	5	0	are	628	10	0
1	—	312	0	0	is	312	0	0
1	—	308	15	0	is	308	15	0
2	—	305	0	0	are	610	0	0
3	—	300	0	0	are	900	0	0
2	—	294	0	0	are	588	0	0
1	—	290	0	0	is	290	0	0
2	—	282	0	0	are	564	0	0
1	—	272	8	0	is	272	8	0
1	—	262	11	0	is	262	11	0
11	—	253	15	0	are	2791	5	0
2	—	250	0	0	are	500	0	0
1	—	242	0	0	is	242	0	0
1	—	236	8	0	is	236	8	0
1	—	210	0	0	is	210	0	0
1	—	207	0	0	is	207	0	0
1	—	200	0	0	is	200	0	0
1	—	192	0	0	is	129	0	0
1	—	167	10	0	is	167	10	0
1	—	148	0	0	is	148	0	0
1	—	145	0	0	is	145	0	0
3	—	144	0	0	are	432	0	0
1	—	142	0	0	is	142	0	0
1	—	136	0	0	is	136	0	0
1	—	134	0	0	is	134	0	0
1	—	132	0	0	is	132	0	0
13	—	130	0	0	are	1690	0	0
1	—	112	0	0	is	112	0	0
1	—	108	0	0	is	108	0	0
1	—	100	0	0	is	100	0	0
1	—	90	0	0	is	90	0	0
1	—	88	15	0	is	88	15	0
2	—	80	0	0	are	160	0	0
1	—	75	0	0	is	75	0	0
25	—	70	0	0	are	1750	0	0
1	—	68	0	0	is	68	0	0
1	—	62	[illegible]	0	is	62	8	0
1	—	62	0	0	is	62	0	0
14	—	60	0	0	are	840	0	0
1	—	57	0	0	is	57	0	0
1	—	55	0	0	is	55	0	0
12	—	50	0	0	are	600	0	0
1	—	45	0	0	is	45	0	0
2	—	44	0	0	are	88	0	0
1	—	40	10	0	is	40	10	0
2	—	32	10	0	are	65	0	0
1	—	26	0	0	is	26	0	0
1	—	24	0	0	is	24	0	0
40	—	[illegible]	0	0	are	360	0	0
63	—	8	0	0	are	504	0	0
40	—	7	0	0	are	280	0	0
557	—	6	0	0	are	3342	0	0
40	—	5	0	0	are	200	0	0

894	Land Prizes.	41506	7	6
1518	Caſh, do. at £.5 each,	7590	0	0
1	Do. to Balance,	3	12	6
2413	Prizes,	£.49,100	0	0
9862	Blanks.			
12275	Tickets, at £.4 New-York Currency, or 46s. Sterling, or 10 Dollars each, is	£.49,100	0	0

The large Scheme, containing all the Particulars, may be ſeen at any of the Places above-mentioned.

June 10th, 1773.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For diſpoſing of a Houſe and Lot of Ground, &c. now in the Poſſeſſion of William Elſworth.

The Lottery conſiſts of 1900 Tickets, viz.

1,	A houſe and Lot in Queen-ſtreet, near Burling's-ſlip, New-York, valued by ſworn appraiſers, at £.1400, and now rents for £.70 per an. and the taxes, — —	£.1400	0 0
1,	A houſe and lot of two acres in the town of Norwich, New-London county, in Connecticut,	50	00
29	Prizes of plate, furniture, &c. the higheſt of which is £.20, the loweſt £.1. 8. amounting in the whole to	198	10 0
421	Caſh prizes, at 30s. each, is	631	10 0
452	Prizes,		
1448	Blanks.	£.2280	0 0
1900	Tickets, at 24s. each, is	£.2280	0 0

A blank deed is already made for the houſe, and the adventurers may be aſſured, that the fortunate number which ſhall draw that and the lot of ground, ſhall be put into poſſeſſion as ſoon as the lottery is drawn, which will be on Tueſday the 6th day of July inſtant, if anſwers are received in time—from the ſeveral perſons who had tickets to diſpoſe of in this lottery—when the fortunate number will be printed in hand-bills, and the prizes punctually paid, ſubject to no deduction.

WILLIAM ELSWORTH.

[illegible] remaining unſold, may be ha[illegible], at Powles Hook, [illegible] 46—

WILLIAM ELSWORTH,

FINDS [illegible] abſolute Neceſſity to poſtpone [illegible] of his Lottery, till the firſt Tueſday [illegible] as he has not yet had Returns from [illegible] Friends, who had a conſiderable Number [illegible] to diſpoſe of: As the Prizes are [illegible] and ready to put in the Box; [illegible]ſted, that all thoſe who were entruſted [illegible] will be careful to account for [illegible] by the Time above-mentioned, when [illegible] will be certainly drawn.

Orders for Tickets directed to [illegible] Verdine Elſworth, at Powles's Hook, [illegible] ſome of the Tickets ſtill to diſpoſe of, [illegible] with Mr. William Elſworth on Golden Hill, [illegible] Printer hereof, will be immediately forwarded. 92—

WANTED, *incontinently*,

A HANDY, neat, well proportioned, likely young woman, to wait upon a gentleman, keep his chamber, bed and furniture, in the neateſt order and decorum, and take care that he be amply provided with every neceſſary accommodation, according to the particular directions he ſhall from time to time occaſionally give her—to take care of his clothes and linen, attend to dreſs and undreſs him, &c. ſhe muſt be particularly ſkillful and aſſiduous in dreſſing hair, and giving the head all the faſhionable decorations.

If any young woman whoſe perſon and qualifications ſuits the above deſcription, will leave with the printer hereof, a line directed to C. K. Q. Eſq; informing him of her terms, and where ſhe may be found,—he will let her know where to apply, and ſhall require no recommendation, as he propoſes himſelf to be the judge of her qualifications.

He is ſenſible that ſome of the ſervices he requires, are uſually performed by men, but being a perſon of delicacy, and having weak nerves, he cannot bear the coarſe appearance, the ſtrong effluvia, nor rough touch of a male thing, to be ſo familiar with his perſon, and buſy in handling and fidgeting about him.

He hopes no one will be ſo unreaſonable as to cenſure him for the ſingularity of his taſte, as he is able to pay for its indulgence, and conceives his right to it to be indiſputable;—ſince even the *Ladies*, who certainly are governed by the ſtricteſt rules of decorum and propriety, admit without ſcruple, of the like ſervices from the other ſex.

Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe. 92 94

SHAW AND LONG;

HAVE imported in the laſt Veſſels from Briſtol and Liverpool, and are now opening at their Store between Burling and Beekman's-ſlips, a large and general aſſortment of EARTHEN and GLASS WARE, which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh, Country Produce, or ſhort Credit.

LIKEWISE,

Spirits, rum, brandy geneva,
Madeira, }
Liſbon, } WINES
Teneriffe, }
Claret,
Arrack, }
Porter, } In Bottles
Briſtol beer, }
Hyſon, }
Souſhong } TEAS.
Com. green, }
Bohea, }

Coffee,
Chocolate,
Double refin'd, }
Single ditto, }
Lump, } Sugar.
Muſcovado, }
Powder,
Cheſhire, } Cheeſe.
Glouceſter, }
French ball whiting.

With ſundry other articles in the GROCERY WAY, too tedious to enumerate.

WHITE OIL,

A few Barrels, to be ſold by Daniel Phœnix, between the Fly Market and the Coffee-Houſe;

WHO has juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, and Briſtol 7-8 and Yard wide Iriſh Linens, nails, and a General Aſſortment of other Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which will be ſold at the loweſt Rate, for Caſh or Credit.

New York, June 28.

RAN away, from the Subſcriber, an Apprentice Boy, named JAMES JONES; had on when he abſented himſelf, a light coloured Cloth Coat, called Parſon's Grey, a ſtriped red and white worſted jacket, and thread Stockings; alſo, he has taken ſundry wearing Apparel from his ſaid Maſter. Whoever takes up the ſaid Apprentice, and delivers him to his Maſter, in New-York, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS Reward, [illegible] [illegible]ARELL.

N. B. All Maſters of [illegible] harbouring or carrying the ſaid Apprentice off, at their Peril. 92 94

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the [illegible]
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements [illegible] four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements [illegible] Proportion.